



Volume 14, Number 87  
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# FOCUS

## MIDWEST

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### **Your Missouri / Illinois Guide To Election Day, November 4**

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*Up-to-date Congressional Votes*

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*146 Descriptions of Key Bills  
Before the 97th Congress*

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*Election Outlook November 4*

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*Handy Election Chart pages 8-9*

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This is a special  
election issue for  
subscribers only.

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The readers which have loyally stuck with FOCUS/Midwest for its nearly two decades of publishing are the type which not only vote but studiously follow the returns with pencil in hand making their own predictions. The election chart on pages 8 and 9 should come in handy.

If you have yet to decide for which representatives and senators you should vote, our up-to-date descriptions of key votes in the U.S. House and U.S. Senate may be of some service. While we have endorsed candidates from time to time, we have confidence in our readers making up their own minds.

However, we would like to discuss briefly several issues which will be on the ballot in Missouri and Illinois.

**ILLINOIS:** Illinois voters will decide whether to continue their present, unique system of cumulative voting for members of the Illinois House. Writing in *Illinois Issues*, Charles R. Bernardini succinctly summarizes arguments for retaining the present system: a smaller House with single-member districts would limit the amount of minority representation (women, racial, geographic, and issue-based), it would limit political diversity, and it would entrench the dominant political interests even firmer. The counter-argument that trimming the legislature would be more economical and more efficient (and this is heatedly contested), reduces democracy to the concerns we may have for a profit and loss account. No one ever claimed that a more democratic form of government must be efficient or economic. If that reasoning is accepted, then Illinois may want to copy some of the really "efficient" regimes where even voting is considered an unnecessary expense.

**MISSOURI** A simple majority will be sufficient to pass any of the following proposed amendments.

FOCUS/Midwest takes no stand on **Amendment No. 3** which legalizes bingo. At this time, Missouri is one of 11 states which do not permit bingo for profit.

**Amendment No. 4** gives the Conservation Commission the authority to pay the equivalent of property taxes to counties for the land the Commission buys for wildlife projects. FOCUS/Midwest endorses this amendment.

**Amendment No. 5** is the Missouri version of California's proposition 13. It should be soundly defeated. The Amendment is so full of shortcomings that most officials of suburban municipalities, usually rather conservative, are opposing Amendment No. 5. Indeed, under certain conditions, Missourians may have to pay more under the provisions of the Amendment.

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# Illinois

## SENATE

**Incumbent.** Adlai E. Stevenson, D, 50, of Hanover, elected to an unexpired term in 1970 and re-elected in 1974 with 62.2 percent. Stevenson is not seeking another term.

**Democrat.** Secretary of State Alan J. Dixon, 53, of Belleville.

**Republican.** Lt. Gov. David C. O'Neal, 43, of Belleville.

**Others.** Charles F. Wilson, Communist, of Chicago; Burton Lee Artz, Socialist Workers, of Chicago; Michael Soriano, *Workers World*, of Chicago; Bruce Green, Libertarian, of South Elgin; Sidney Lens, Citizens Party, of Chicago.

**Outlook.** Democrats are attempting to hold Stevenson's seat with one of their biggest vote getters. In Dixon's two races for the secretary of state's office — in 1976 and 1978 — he led the Democratic ticket, winning his 1978 race with a phenomenal 73.8 percent of the vote.

But Democrats worry that Dixon will be perceived as a lightweight when it comes to national and international issues. Practically all his adult life has been devoted to parochial Illinois politics, first as a state legislator from 1951 to 1971, then as state treasurer from 1971 to 1977 and then as secretary of state. Whether his personal popularity in those posts can be transferred to a U.S. Senate race remains a question.

Dixon has tried to counter this possible weak point by studying the issues, holding press conferences and agreeing to a series of debates with O'Neal. Earlier in the year, he was criticized for a poor performance at a press conference. But now that he has worked at being better informed, he hopes to demonstrate his ability to function as an effective and informed senator.

Dixon has the unified support of the otherwise feuding Democratic factions in the state. While allied with the party organization, he has always maintained a certain distance that has contributed to an image of independence.

But he is concerned about party turnout. With the death of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley (1955-76) in late 1976, the Democratic bastion in that city began a series of feuds that may result in a smaller vote than in Daley's reign.

In contrast to Dixon, O'Neal has had a relatively short political career. A pharmacist in Belleville, O'Neal became enraged in the late 1960s when a call to the sheriff's office brought a response three days later. So he ran for St. Clair County sheriff himself, won, and served from 1970 to 1977. He gained a reputation for honesty, hard work and dedication to duty. In 1976, he won the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor and was elected on a joint ticket with the popular Gov. James B. Thompson. They were re-elected in 1978 when Illinois switched its gubernatorial election from presidential to non-presidential years.

Although Illinois' number two official, O'Neal suffers from the usual obscurity of being lieutenant governor. He won the Senate nomination in March after the favorite, state Attorney General William J. Scott, became bogged down in a long trial on income tax evasion charges.

O'Neal attempted to shore up his name identity with



Alan J. Dixon



David C. O'Neal

a series of late summer television commercials introducing himself and his background to the voters. The ads apparently made some impact, but observers doubt whether people really were focusing on politics at the time.

A late September poll commissioned by three Illinois television stations put O'Neal within 8.3 percentage points of Dixon — 45.6 percent for Dixon to 37.3 percent for O'Neal, with 16.7 percent undecided.

O'Neal is campaigning aggressively, presenting himself as a non-politician in contrast to Dixon's long political career.

O'Neal has tried to move toward the middle of the political spectrum. He has criticized as "idiocy" the GOP platform plank opposing the 55 mph speed limit and expressed doubts about the plank advocating that any new federal judges be opposed to abortion.

Anderson's presidential candidacy may help Dixon by drawing out liberals who might not otherwise vote. A majority of them probably would choose Dixon over O'Neal. Dixon's personal popularity and high name recognition, plus his effort to show himself as a substantive candidate, seem to have kept him in the lead, but O'Neal is within striking distance. Leans Democratic.

## HOUSE DISTRICTS

### 1 (Chicago — South Side)

**Candidates.** State Sen. Harold Washington, D, 58, of Chicago; George Williams, R, of Chicago.

**Outlook.** Washington defeated Rep. Bennett M. Stewart, 65, in the Democratic primary. Stewart, a Chicago alderman, was selected by a Democratic congressional district committee in 1978 to replace the late Democratic Rep. Ralph Metcalfe (1971-78) on the ballot after the latter's death on Oct. 10, 1978. But Stewart did not have the political strength to hold the seat on his own and ran a poor third in this year's primary.

Washington, who is black, has been an anti-organization state senator and received backing from supporters of Metcalfe as well as the liberal white community around the University of Chicago. Safe Democratic.

### 2 (Chicago — South Side)

**Candidates.** Gus Savage, D, 54, a Chicago news-

paper editor and publisher; Marsha A. Harris, R, 25, a Chicago nurse.

**Outlook.** Savage won the Democratic nomination to replace the retiring Democratic Rep. Morgan F. Murphy, 48, of Chicago, a veteran of 10 years in the House. Savage is a black newspaperman who has been a political gadfly for years in South Side Chicago politics. He was defeated in 1968 and 1970 U.S. House primaries. But now he will have a chance to represent this heavily Democratic district with a growing population of blacks. Safe Democratic.

### 3 (Chicago — Southwest suburbs)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Marty Russo, D, 36, of South Holland, elected to a third term in 1978 with 65.2 percent of the vote; Lawrence C. Sarsoun, R, 39, a commodity broker from Midlothian.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 4 (Chicago suburbs — south and southwest)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Edward J. Derwinski, R, 54, of Flossmoor, elected to an 11th term in 1978 with 66.9 percent of the vote; Richard S. Jalovec, D, 40, an attorney from Burr Ridge.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

### 5 (Chicago — central)

**Candidates.** Incumbent John G. Fary, D, 69, of Chicago, elected to a second full term in 1978 with 84 percent of the vote; Robert V. Kotowski, R, 49, a plastics company foreman from Chicago.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 6 (Cook County — northwest suburbs)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Henry J. Hyde, R, 56, of Bensenville, elected to a third term in 1978 with 66.2 percent of the vote; Mario R. Reda, D, 40, of River Forest, a professor at the College of DuPage.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

### 7 (Chicago — Downtown, West Side)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Cardiss Collins, D, 49, of Chicago, elected to a third full term in 1978 with 86.3 percent of the vote; Ruth R. Hooper, R, 55, a Chicago housewife.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 8 (Chicago — north central)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Dan Rostenkowski, D, 52, of Chicago, elected to an 11th term in 1978 with 86.0 percent of the vote; Walter F. Zilke, R, 75, of Chicago.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 9 (Chicago — northeast, Lake Shore)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Sidney R. Yates, D, 71, of Chicago, elected to a 15th non-consecutive term in 1978 with 75.3 percent of the vote; John D. Andrica, R, 34, a Chicago management consultant.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 10 (Cook County — northern suburbs)

**Candidates.** Incumbent John E. Porter, R, 45, of

Evanston, elected in a special election Jan. 22, 1980, with 54.5 percent of the vote; Robert A. Weinberger, D, 36, an attorney from Glencoe.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

### 11 (Chicago — Northwest)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Frank Annunzio, D, 65, of Chicago, elected to an eighth term in 1978 with 73.7 percent of the vote; Michael R. Zanello, R, 26, of Chicago, a systems programmer.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 12 (Outer Chicago suburbs — Arlington Heights)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Philip M. Crane, R, 49, of Mt. Prospect, elected to a fifth full term in 1978 with 79.5 percent of the vote; David McCartney, D, 57, a high school principal from Kildeer.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

### 13 (Northeast — Elgin, Waukegan)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Robert McClory, R, 72, of Lake Bluff, elected to a ninth term in 1978 with 61.2 percent of the vote; Michael Reese, D, a businessman from Elgin.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

### 14 (Outer Chicago suburbs — DuPage County)

**Candidates.** Incumbent John N. Erlenborn, R, 53, of Glen Ellyn, elected to an eighth term in 1978 with 75.1 percent; LeRoy E. Kennel, D, 50, of Lombard, a professor of communications at Bethany Theological Seminary.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

### 15 (North central — Aurora, DeKalb)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Tom Corcoran, R, 41, of Ottawa, elected to a second term in 1978 with 62.4 percent of the vote; John Paul Quillin, D, 55, a health care consultant from Seneca.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

### 16 (Northwest — Rockford, Freeport)

**Candidates.** State Sen. Lynn M. Martin, R, 40, of Rockford; Winnebago County Treasurer Douglas R. Aurand, D, 39, of Rockford.

**Outlook.** Martin seems to have a clear lead to take the seat of Republican Rep. John B. Anderson, 58, of Rockford, who is running for president as an independent. Martin won the Republican nomination easily, capturing nearly half the vote in a field of four strong candidates.

Martin has had a rapid rise in local politics. A former teacher in the Rockford schools, Martin served as a member of the governing board of Winnebago County from 1972 to 1976. She was elected to the Illinois House in 1976 and to the state Senate in 1978.

Aurand is trying hard to catch Martin but has had trouble getting both money and public attention. A series of debates has been scheduled that should help Aurand gain a higher profile. He is generally centrist to conservative and is close to the party organization and organized labor. He supports a strong military and efforts to combat inflation.

Martin is conservative on most issues, although she supports ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. She



has supported the opening of a nuclear power plant that has been built in the area, while Aurand has wanted to make sure the nuclear waste disposal problem was solved before the plant went into operation. Republican favored.

## 17 (Northeast — Joliet, Kankakee)

**Candidates.** Incumbent George M. O'Brien, R, 63, of Joliet, elected to a fourth term in 1978 with 70.6 percent of the vote; Michael A. Murer, D, 37, a Joliet attorney.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

## 18 (West central — Peoria, Pekin)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Robert H. Michel, R, 57, of Peoria, elected to a 12th term in 1978 with 65.9 percent of the vote; John L. Knuppel, D, 57, a lawyer and farmer from Havana.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

## 19 (West — Moline, Rock Island)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Tom Railsback, R, 48, of Moline, elected to a seventh term in 1978 without opposition; Thomas J. Hand, D, 55, a millwright from Fulton.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

## 20 (West — Springfield, Quincy)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Paul Findley, R, 59, of Pittsfield, elected to a 10th term in 1978 with 69.6 percent of the vote; former state Rep. David L. Robinson, D, 32, a Springfield businessman.

**Outlook.** This should be the most bitterly fought House race in Illinois this year. Findley, a veteran of 20 years in the House, has become a champion of American contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He claims such contacts would enhance the chances for peace in the Middle East. Findley serves on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and has spent a good deal of time working on Middle Eastern affairs. The American Jewish community has been upset by his position and has contributed funds to Robinson.

However, Findley also serves on another panel, the House Agriculture Committee, that is important for his agriculturally-oriented district in west central Illinois. The congressman has emphasized that he is the third ranking Republican on the committee and is in a much better position to help his constituents than a freshman.

Findley has shied away from debates, although he has agreed to one on Oct. 26. Robinson is using that issue against him, saying Findley finds time to talk to PLO leader Yasir Arafat but not to debate in his own district.

Robinson, who is Jewish, was so upset by Findley's contacts with the PLO that it became one of the reasons he decided to run, and he has made it a major campaign issue. He continually refers to the PLO as "Soviet-backed terrorists." He argues that Findley's contacts with them show he is out of touch with the district, a theme pursued by Findley's primary opponent earlier this year.

Robinson had a generally liberal voting record in the Illinois Legislature where he served from 1977 to 1979, but he is downplaying that label. He has taken a strong anti-abortion position, criticizing Findley for opposing the Hyde amendment in 1977 and for supporting amendments that would liberalize the conditions under which the federal government could pay for abortions. This could be a potent issue in a district with a sizable Catholic population.

Local observers give Findley a slight advantage be-

cause of his incumbency and personal popularity. Leans Republican.

## 21 (Central—Champaign, Urbana)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Edward R. Madigan, R, 44, of Lincoln, elected to a fourth term in 1978 with 78.3 percent of the vote; Penny Severns, D, 28, an industrial worker from Decatur.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

## 22 (Southeast — Danville)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Daniel B. Crane, R, 44, of Danville, elected to a first term in 1978 with 54 percent of the vote; Peter M. Voelz, D, 39, a journalism professor from Paris.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

## 23 (Southwest — East St. Louis)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Melvin Price, D, 75, of East St. Louis, elected to an 18th term in 1978 with 74.2 percent of the vote; Ronald L. Davinroy, R, 41, a sales manager from O'Fallon.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

## 24 (South — Carbondale)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Paul Simon, D, 51, of Carbondale, elected to a third term in 1978 with 65.6 percent of the vote; John T. Anderson, R, 56, a public relations management consultant from Marion; James H. Barrett, Constitution Party of Illinois, of Valier.

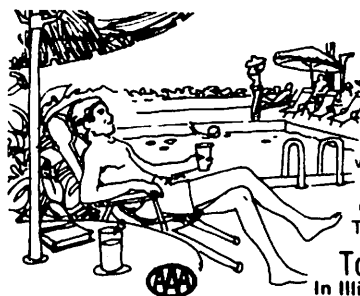
**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

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# Missouri

## SENATE

**Democrat.** Incumbent Thomas F. Eagleton, 51, of University City, elected to a second term in 1974 with 60.1 percent of the vote.

**Republican.** St. Louis County Executive Gene McNary, 45, of Sunset Hills.

**Socialist Workers:** Martha Pettit, of Kansas City, an unemployed autoworker.

**Outlook.** Eagleton has tempered his liberalism since his election to the Senate in 1968 and is in a good position to hold off McNary's conservative challenge.

Nevertheless, McNary denounces the senator as a free-spending liberal who has voted to weaken America's defense. The Republican is particularly critical of Eagleton's vote for the Panama Canal treaties and his support for the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union.

To neutralize the charges, Eagleton stresses his support of public works projects for Missouri — completion of the Inner Belt highway and renovation of the Old Post Office in St. Louis and preservation of Union Station and re-roofing of the Kemper Arena in Kansas City.

On another front, the senator poses as a bureaucratic gadfly in his criticism of the Energy Department. He has berated the department for neglecting development of new energy sources. And this summer, the Senate passed an Eagleton-sponsored amendment cutting the department's work force by 1,000.

This is McNary's second try for statewide office. In 1972, he lost the GOP gubernatorial primary, scoring only 16 percent against Christopher S. Bond who went on to win the election. But the challenger is well known in St. Louis County, which is predominantly Republican and casts the largest number of votes in the state. McNary has held elective office there since 1966.

To increase his name recognition outside his base, the Republican is running an expensive television ad campaign across the state.

Stressing his experience in county government, McNary says he wants to go to Washington to stop the encroachment of federal power on local governments. He believes federal aid to localities should be limited to revenue-sharing funds and money for private sector job-training programs.

Illustrative of his dislike for federal regulations is a long-running battle between McNary and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) over release of the county's 1979-80 community development block grant funds.

HUD held up some of the funds, arguing that the county had been too slow to develop low- and middle-income subsidized housing. But the county objected to the strings HUD had attached to release of the money and filed suit in federal court. Eventually the county got half the money, but the other half is still in dispute.

Eagleton has criticized McNary for failing to cooperate with HUD to provide adequate housing for low- and moderate-income people.

One liability plaguing Eagleton is a family problem that has become very public. On Aug. 4, the day before the Democratic primary, Eagleton announced that he had

been the victim of an extortion attempt by his niece, Elizabeth Weigand, 23, and her attorney, Stephen E. Poludniak, 29. They had threatened to release damaging information about him unless he or the family business, Missouri Pipe Fittings Co., bought her 6.25 percent of the company stock for \$220,000.

Eagleton refused, saying he thought she would give the money to the Church of Scientology, of which she is a member. The church has denied any involvement.

The senator denied that any damaging information existed. When the pair was arrested in August, the FBI seized a briefcase from Poludniak.

On Sept. 9, a federal grand jury indicted Weigand and Poludniak for attempted extortion and they were found guilty on Oct. 24.

To be successful this fall, McNary must run well in his St. Louis County base. Eagleton, however, also is from the St. Louis area, and in his 1974 Senate race carried the city and county by nearly 112,000 votes.

McNary is not well-known in the state's other major metropolitan area, Jackson County (Kansas City). In 1974, Eagleton received more than two-thirds of the Jackson County vote, and he holds an advantage there.

A pre-primary poll in mid-summer showed Eagleton leading McNary by 2-1. McNary's criticisms of Eagleton and his media barrage will doubtlessly improve his standing, but even a large margin for McNary around St. Louis County will probably not offset Eagleton's strength statewide. Democrat favored.

## GOVERNOR

**Democrat.** Incumbent Joseph P. Teasdale, 44, of Jefferson City, elected in 1976 with 50.2 percent of the vote.

**Republican.** Former Gov. Christopher S. (Kit) Bond (1973-77), 41, of Kansas City.

**Socialist Workers.** Helen Savio, 58, of St. Louis, a teacher.

**Outlook.** In 1976, Bond's overconfidence was a major factor in his loss to Teasdale. This rematch is an opportunity for Teasdale to prove that his victory four years ago was not a fluke.

Teasdale is using the advantage of incumbency to stress the theme that his administration is a friend of the average citizen.

When several illegal chemical dumps were discovered in the state, Teasdale responded to citizens' complaints by calling a special session of the Legislature to address the problem.

During the July heat wave, the governor called out the National Guard to aid the elderly and later asked the Legislature for funds to help the poor, elderly and handicapped pay their cooling bills.

In several instances, the governor has stepped in to mediate local labor disputes. He helped settle a 1978 teachers' strike in St. Louis by providing \$1.4 million in state money for pay raises. His threat to impose martial law induced Kansas City firefighters and city officials to resolve a strike.

Bond belittles Teasdale's call for the special legislative

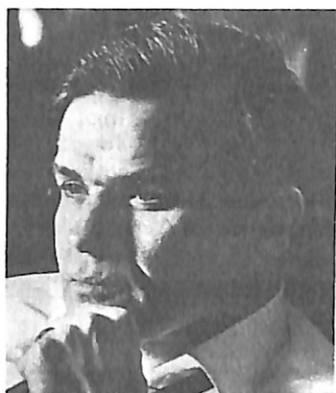


session as an example of publicity-seeking opportunism. The former governor claims that before the issue of hazardous wastes surfaced in the press, Teasdale advocated cutting the budget of the state department that conducts waste site inspections.

Teasdale flies often in a state airplane to "meet the governor" forums throughout Missouri. He justifies the



Christopher S. (Kit) Bond



Joseph P. Teasdale

travel expense by saying that the people have a right to talk face-to-face with their governor.

Bond says Teasdale's reckless spending and budget requests will squander the state's \$250 million surplus and necessitate a tax increase.

Bond criticizes Teasdale for not fulfilling his 1976 campaign pledge to stem increases in utility rates. To counter charges that he is out of touch with the common man, the wealthy Bond has proposed an aid package for the elderly that would grant them a sales tax exemption on food purchases and discounts on other items.

Bond may benefit from Teasdale's image as a poor administrator. During Teasdale's term, several heads of government departments left their jobs and accused the governor of incompetence.

Such incidents, combined with Teasdale's generally poor relations with the Democratic-controlled Legislature, have provoked some party members to desert Teasdale and start a pro-Bond movement among Democrats and independents. No clear favorite.

## HOUSE DISTRICTS

### 1 (North St. Louis and western suburbs)

**Candidates.** Incumbent William Clay, D, 49, of St. Louis, elected to a sixth term in 1978 with 66.6 percent of the vote; Bill White, R, 46, a St. Louis businessman.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 2 (St. Louis suburbs)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Robert A. Young, D, 56, of Maryland Heights, elected to a second term in 1978 with 56.4 percent of the vote; John O. Shields, R, 54, of St. Louis County, a financial planning consultant.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 3 (South St. Louis and suburbs)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Richard A. Gephardt, D, 39, of St. Louis, elected to a second term in 1978 with

81.9 percent of the vote; Robert A. Cedarburg, R, 52, of St. Louis County, an attorney.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 4 (West — Kansas City, Independence)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Ike Skelton, D, 48, of Lexington, elected to a second term in 1978 with 72.8 percent; Bill Baker, R, 66, of Lee's Summit, a real estate broker.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 5 (Kansas City)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Richard Bolling, D, 64, of Kansas City, elected to a 16th term in 1978 with 72 percent; ex-state Sen. Vincent E. Baker, R, 59, of Kansas City.

**Outlook.** Safe Democratic.

### 6 (Northwest — St. Joseph)

**Candidates.** Incumbent E. Thomas Coleman, R, 37, of Kansas City, elected to a second term in 1978 with 55.9 percent of the vote; former state Rep. Vernon King, D, 56, of Excelsior Springs.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

### 7 (Southwest — Springfield)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Gene Taylor, R, 52, of Sarcosie, elected to a fourth term in 1978 with 61.2 percent of the vote; Ken Young, D, 57, of Point Lookout, a retired teacher.

**Outlook.** Safe Republican.

### 8 (Central — Columbia, Jefferson City)

**Candidates.** State Rep. Steve Gardner, D, 32, of Ellisville; state Rep. Wendell Bailey, R, 40, of Willow Springs.

**Outlook.** Democratic Rep. Richard H. Ichord is retiring after 20 years in the House, and the Republican Bailey may claim votes from some who in the past have favored Ichord's conservative voting habits.

Bailey opposes gun control, the Equal Rights Amendment and the busing of school children to achieve racial integration. He calls the SALT II treaty "a delusion and a sham" and wants to stop "social engineering" by federal agencies like the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency.

He supports the Kemp-Roth tax cut proposal, thinks a constitutional amendment may be necessary to balance the federal budget and opposes government aid to financially-troubled businesses.

Gardner also is conservative on a number of issues. He opposes gun control and favors a constitutional amendment banning abortions. But he supports ERA ratification, opposes a balanced-budget constitutional amendment and once voted against the death penalty in the Legislature.

Bailey is an auto dealer in the rural southern part of the district. He travels by van from town to town, and his homespun campaign style may cut into traditional Democratic strength in rural areas. In the Aug. 5 Republican primary, Bailey won his home base by more than 15-1 and carried 14 of the district's 19 counties.

But in most areas in the north of the district, Bailey is not so strong. Gardner leads in Boone County (Columbia), where the University of Missouri is located. And

*continued on page 10*

*Page Seven*

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

# 1980 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CHART

STATES	VOTE IN 1980												VOTE IN 1976	
	1980 Elec- total Votes	STATES CARRIED SINCE 1856			CARTER		REAGAN		ANDERSON		OTHER		CARTER	FORD
		DEM.	REP.	OTHER*	Elec- total vote	Popular Vote	Elec- total vote	Popular Vote	Elec- total vote	Popular Vote	Elec- total vote			
ALABAMA	9	23	4	3									659,170 (155,100)	504,070
ALASKA	3	1	4	0									44,058	71,555 (27,497)
ARIZONA	6	7	10	0									295,602	418,642 (123,040)
ARKANSAS	6	25	2	2									498,604 (230,701)	267,903
CALIFORNIA	45	10	20	1									3,742,284	3,882,244 (139,960)
COLORADO	7	9	16	1									460,353	584,367 (124,014)
CONNECTICUT	8	11	20	0									647,895	719,261 (71,366)
DELAWARE	3	15	15	1									122,596 (12,765)	109,831
D. of C.	3	4	0	0									137,818 (109,945)	27,873
FLORIDA	17	20	9	1									1,636,000 (166,469)	1,469,531
GEORGIA	12	26	2	2									979,409 (495,666)	483,743
HAWAII	4	4	1	0									147,375 (7,372)	140,003
IDAHO	4	10	11	1									126,549	204,151 (77,602)
ILLINOIS	26	10	21	0									2,271,295	2,364,269 (92,974)
INDIANA	13	8	23	0									1,014,714	1,183,958 (169,244)
IOWA	8	5	26	0									619,931	632,863 (12,932)
KANSAS	7	6	22	1									430,421	502,752 (72,331)
KENTUCKY	9	23	7	1									615,717 (83,865)	531,852
LOUISIANA	10	22	4	3									661,365 (73,914)	587,446
MAINE	4	3	28	0									232,279	236,370 (4,041)
MARYLAND	10	19	10	2									759,612 (86,951)	672,661
MASSACHUSETTS	14	12	19	0									1,429,475 (399,199)	1,030,276

(figures in parentheses indicate winner's plurality)



[illegible]

*continued from page 7*

Gardner's home is in the populous St. Louis County end of the district.

If Gardner runs well in his home base and wins Boone County and a few other counties in the north-central part of the district, he may be able to offset Bailey's margin in the rural areas to the south.

Ichord has not endorsed his fellow-Democrat Gardner. Bailey's campaign claims that Ichord's fence-sitting is a clear signal that Bailey is the best candidate. Leans Republican.

## 9 (Northeast — Florissant)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Harold L. Volkmer, D, 49, of Hannibal, elected to a second term in 1978 with 74.7 percent of the vote; John W. Turner, R, 37, of Spanish Lake, a college professor who resigned his teaching post to run for Congress.

**Outlook.** The expansion of the St. Louis metropolitan area is exerting a Republican influence on this traditionally Democratic district.

Volkmer does not appear to be a particularly vulnerable incumbent. He won handily in 1978 and his moderate voting record has provoked few criticisms.

But there are a growing number of Republican voters in St. Charles County in the southern part of the district, and the party has a credible candidate in Turner, who holds a Ph.D. in economics.

In an attempt to expand his base beyond St. Charles County into the rural counties in the northeastern corner of the state, Turner charges that Volkmer does not place a high priority on farmers' needs.

Turner cites as evidence the fact that Volkmer relinquished a seat on the House Agriculture Committee.

Volkmer responds that in 1977 he sought and received temporary assignment to the Agriculture Committee after former Rep. Bob Bergland (1971-76) resigned to become Secretary of Agriculture. But at the beginning of the 96th Congress in 1979, Volkmer lost his temporary spot on Agriculture when all of the permanent seats were assigned to others.

Turner has tapped St. Louis County business interests for campaign contributions and claims his primary and general election spending will exceed \$200,000.

Volkmer's budget is about half that, but he has been called an 'omnipresent' campaigner who tirelessly travels the district making public appearances.

Despite the influx of Republican voters into the southern part of the district, Volkmer's Marion County base remains the 9th District archetype. It is rural, agricultural and Democratic, like nearly all the counties in the district. Democrat favored.

## 10 (Southeast — Cape Girardeau, the Bootheel)

**Candidates.** Incumbent Bill D. Burlison, D, 45, of Cape Girardeau, elected to a sixth term in 1978 with 65.3 percent of the vote; Bill Emerson, R, 42, of DeSoto, a government relations consultant.

**Outlook.** Unfavorable publicity has dogged Burlison this year, and he may see some slippage in his re-election margin, which has been above 65 percent in his most recent elections.

The incumbent mailed letters to about 300 constituents requesting their vote and asking for help in distributing campaign materials. Enclosed with each letter was a \$12 check to help defray their expenses.

The tactic is legal, but Burlison was criticized by some for trying to buy votes.

Local newspapers have hinted that Burlison used his influence this summer to get special treatment for Mrs. Letha Hance, a U.S. Postal Service worker in the district who was fired when she was suspected of falsifying records to cover a \$2,000 shortage of postage stamps. After Burlison appealed to Postmaster General William F. Bolger on Hance's behalf, she was transferred to another postal job in St. Louis.

In September 1978, Mrs. Hance's estranged husband had accused the congressman of having an affair with his wife after Hance found Burlison and Mrs. Hance eating breakfast in her apartment. Burlison denied there was an affair, saying he was at Mrs. Hance's apartment with his wife's permission on a constituent assistance matter.

The Republican Emerson is a native of the district, although he has not lived there since he was a teen-ager. He served as a congressional aide to U.S. Rep. Bob Ellsworth of Kansas (1961-67) and then-Rep. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland (1961-69) through much of the 1960s. He later worked as a government relations specialist with defense and energy-related private companies and in November returned to Missouri to run for Congress.

Emerson supports balancing the federal budget, heavier defense spending and an anti-abortion constitutional amendment. He charges that Burlison is an automatic vote for budget deficits and a weaker defense.

Burlison calls Emerson an outsider who as a congressman would be a lackey for his former employers, the defense and energy industries.

The incumbent defends his sympathy for pro-labor legislation and social initiatives by pointing to the substantial number of poor and blue-collar workers in the district.

Burlison reminds farmers that he is the second ranking Democrat on the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture.

Republican voters are spilling into the northern part of this district, which includes the outlying southern suburbs of St. Louis, but like the 9th District, most of southeast Missouri remains rural, agricultural and wedded to its Democratic tradition. Democrat favored.

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# CHECKLIST: How did your Congressmen vote?

The following U.S. Senate and U.S. House Votes were cast during the 97th (1980) Congress

## KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN DESCRIPTION OF BILLS

D: Democrat  
R: Republican  
HR: House Bill  
S: Senate Bill  
H Res: House Resolution  
ND: Northern Democrats  
SD: Southern Democrats  
HJ Res: House Joint Resolution

## KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN VOTING COLUMNS

Y: Voted for (yea)  
#: Paired for  
+: Announced for  
N: Voted against (nay)  
X: Paired against  
?: Did not vote or otherwise make a position known

## SENATE

(1) S Res 331. Notification of the President/SALT Withdrawal. Byrd, D-W.Va., motion to table Tower, R-Texas, amendment that would instruct the president to withdraw from the Senate calendar of measures to be considered the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty (Salt II). Motion agreed to 50-36: R 2-34; D 48-2 (ND 33-0; SD 15-2), Jan. 22, 1980.

(2) S Con Res 47. China Trade. Adoption of the resolution approving the U.S.-China trade agreement granting most-favored-nation trade status to the People's Republic of China. Adopted 74-8: R 29-7; D 45-1 (ND 32-1; SD 13-0), Jan. 24, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.

(3) H Con Res 249. Moscow Olympics. Adoption of the resolution urging that the Moscow Summer Olympic Games be moved, canceled or boycotted, as a protest against the December 1979 Soviet invasion of

Afghanistan. Adopted 88-4: R 35-3; D 53-1 (ND 35-1; SD 18-0), Jan. 29, 1980.

(4) S 2012. Aid to Latin America. Passage of the bill to provide \$75 million in aid to Nicaragua and \$5 million in aid to Honduras, and military aid to certain Caribbean and Central American nations. Passed 55-34: R 19-18; D 36-16 (ND 28-8; SD 8-8), Jan. 29, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(5) S 1991. Federal Trade Commission. Levin, D-Mich., amendment to provide for a two-house legislative veto of FTC rules. Adopted 87-10: R 39-0; D 48-10 (ND 32-7; SD 16-3), Feb. 6, 1980.

(6) S 1991. Federal Trade Commission. Schmitt, R-N.M., amendment to allow for a one-house veto of FTC rules (provided the other house did not overturn the action within 30 days). Rejected 44-53: R 30-9; D 14-44 (ND 4-35; SD 10-9), Feb. 6, 1980. A "nay" supports the president.

(7) S 1991. Federal Trade Commission. McClure, R-Idaho, amendment to clarify that the FTC does not have authority to override state laws and pre-empt state regulation with respect to certain professions. Rejected 45-47: R 27-11; D 18-36 (ND 5-32; SD 13-4), Feb. 6, 1980.

(8) S 1991. Federal Trade Commission Authorization. Simpson, R-Wyo., amendment to restrict the use of public participation funds for individuals and small businesses to participate in FTC proceedings. Rejected 38-56: R 28-11; D 10-45 (ND 1-35; SD 9-10), Feb. 7, 1980.

(9) S 1991. Federal Trade Commission Authorization. Magnuson, D-Wash., amendment, part 1, to restore the FTC's authority to continue its proceeding on children's television. Rejected 30-67: R 8-31; D 22-36 (ND 21-18; SD 1-18), Feb. 7, 1980.

(10) S 1991. Federal Trade Commission Authorization. Magnuson, D-Wash., amendment, part 2, to restore the FTC's authority to continue its proceeding on organizations setting consumer product standards. Rejected 28-70: R 4-36; D 24-34 (ND 23-16; SD 1-18), Feb. 7, 1980.

(11) HR 2313. Federal Trade Commission Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$70 million for fiscal 1980 and \$75 million for fiscal 1981; to give Congress up to 80 days to overturn FTC regulatory actions; and to force the agency to stop or reassess a number of proceedings. Passed 77-13: R 29-8; D 48-5 (ND 30-5; SD 18-0), Feb. 7, 1980.

(12) S 10. Rights of Institutionalized. Danforth, R-Mo., amendment allowing Justice Department suits only when the attorney general has substantial evidence that a person is being subjected to egregious or flagrant conditions. Rejected 42-48: R 25-15; D 17-33 (ND 5-29; SD 12-4), Feb. 28, 1980.

(13) S 10. Rights of the Institutionalized. Danforth, R-Mo., amendment in the nature of a substitute creating a national commission to study problems of the institutionalized, in lieu of the procedures established in S 10. Rejected 33-58: R 23-17; D 10-41 (ND 1-33; SD 9-8), February 28, 1980.

(14) S 10. Rights of the Institutionalized. Passage of bill to allow the federal government to file lawsuits to protect the rights of prisoners and other persons confined in state institutions, and to allow the federal government to seek to join in existing lawsuits claiming rights violations. Passed 55-36: R 18-22; D 37-14 (ND 30-4; SD 7-10), Feb. 28, 1980.

(15) S 1725. Low Income Home Weatherization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$2.2 billion in fiscal 1981-1983 to assist low-income persons to "weatherize" their homes to conserve energy. Passed 75-5: R 28-4; D 47-1 (ND 33-0; SD 14-1), Feb. 28, 1980.

(16) HR. 3919. Windfall Profits Tax. Adoption of the conference report on the bill setting a tax on the difference between the controlled price of domestically produced oil and its selling price after decontrol, with the oil industry expected to pay more than \$227 billion in new taxes by 1990. Adopted (clearing the measure for

SENATORS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
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### ILLINOIS

Stevenson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	#	
Percy (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	+	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

### MISSOURI

Eagleton (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Danforth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N

SENATORS	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
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### ILLINOIS

Stevenson (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	+	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
Percy (R)	Y	+	+	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	?

### MISSOURI

Eagleton (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	+	?	Y	Y
Danforth (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

the president) 66-31: R 17-23; D 49-8 (ND 36-2; SD 13-6), March 27, 1980. A "yea" was a vote for the president's position.

(17) S 2245. **Trucking Deregulation.** Passage of the bill to ease federal regulation of trucking, promote competition in the industry and allow greater pricing flexibility. Passed 70-20: R 36-2; D 34-18 (ND 22-13; SD 12-5), April 15, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(18) S2177. **Home Mortgage Assistance.** Passage of the bill to revise the 1974 emergency housing assistance act (called the Brooke-Cranston act) to provide subsidized single- and multi-family home mortgage and to revise the Section 235 low-income home ownership assistance program to provide subsidized mortgages to moderate-income homebuyers as well. Passed 89-5: R 34-4; D 55-1 (ND 37-1; SD 18-0), April 22, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(19) HR 10. **Rights of Institutionalized.** Byrd, D-W.Va., motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on the conference report to the bill to authorize the Justice Department to file suits to protect the rights of those confined in state institutions. Motion agreed to 60-34: R 13-25; D 47-9 (ND 36-3; SD 11-6), May 1, 1980. A three-fifths vote of the total Senate membership (60) is required to invoke cloture.

(20) HR 10. **Rights of Institutionalized.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize the Justice Department to file lawsuits against states to protect the rights of those confined in state institutions. Adopted 56-37: R 16-23; D 40-14 (ND 31-5; SD 9-9), May 6, 1980.

(21) S Con Res 86. **Subsidized Housing.** Hollings, D-S.C., motion to table (kill) the Weicker, R-Conn., amendment to increase fiscal 1981 budget authority by \$4.9 billion to increase the number of government-subsidized rental housing units from 236,000 to 300,000. Motion agreed to 67-26: R 31-9; D 36-17 (ND 19-16; SD 17-1), May 12, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(22) S 1309. **Food Stamps.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to raise the statutory ceiling on food stamp spending to \$9.5 billion in fiscal 1980 and \$9.7 billion in fiscal 1981, and make changes in the food stamp program. Adopted 65-25: R 21-19; D 44-6 (ND 30-2; SD 14-4), May 14, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(23) HJ Res 545. **Fiscal 1980 Food Stamp Supplement Appropriation.** Eagleton, D-Mo., motion to table (kill) the Bellmon R-Okla., amendment to declare that no further appropriations would be made for the food stamp program in fiscal 1980 and directing the secretary of agriculture to assure that program costs not ex-

ceed available funds and to avoid disruptions or substantial reductions in benefits in the program. Motion rejected 26-61: R 3-36; D 23-25 (ND 18-13; SD 5-12), May 14, 1980.

(24) HJ Res 545. **Fiscal 1980 Food Stamp Supplement Appropriation.** McClure, R-Idaho, amendment to require that the value of higher education loans and grants and housing subsidies be taken into account in computing eligibility and benefits under the food stamp program. Adopted 46-42: R 28-10; D 18-32 (ND 7-24; SD 11-8), May 14, 1980.

(25) HJ Res. 545. **Fiscal 1980 Food Stamp Supplement Appropriation.** Passage of the joint resolution to appropriate \$3,002,400,000 for the food stamp program in the remainder of fiscal 1980 and prohibit appropriation of any additional funds. Passed 70-18: R 25-14; D 45-4 (ND 29-2; SD 16-2), May 14, 1980. The president had requested \$2,791,174,000.

(26) HR 6081. **Central American Aid.** Passage of the bill to authorize in fiscal 1980 \$80 million in special aid to the Central American nations of Nicaragua (\$75 million) and Honduras (\$5 million). Passed 44-35: R 11-19; D 33-16 (ND 23-10; SD 10-6), May 19, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(27) HR 2313. **Federal Trade Commission.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$70 million for FTC activities in fiscal 1980; \$75 million in fiscal 1981; and \$80 million in fiscal 1982; and to provide for a two-chamber veto without the president's signature of agency regulations. Adopted 74-15: R 24-12; D 50-3 (ND 31-3; SD 19-0), May 21, 1980.

(28) S 2511. **U.S. Civil Rights Commission.** Bayh, D-Ind., motion to table (kill) the Helms, R-N.C., amendment to cut the fiscal 1981 authorization for the commission from \$11.7 million to \$6 million. Motion agreed to 76-14: R 25-11; D 51-3 (ND 34-1; SD 17-2), May 22, 1980.

(29) S 2511. **U.S. Civil Rights Commission.** Bayh, D-Ind., motion to table (kill) the Helms, R-N.C., amendment to prevent the commission from lobbying on state or federal legislation. Motion agreed to 64-26: R 15-21; D 49-5 (ND 35-0; SD 14-5), May 22, 1980.

(30) S 2511. **U.S. Civil Rights Commission.** Passage of the bill to authorize \$11.7 million for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for fiscal 1981. Passed 86-5: R 32-4; D 54-1 (ND 36-0; SD 18-1), May 22, 1980.

(31) H J Res 554. **Federal Trade Commission Appropriation.** Passage of the joint resolution to appropriate \$49,700,000 in fiscal 1980 for the Federal Trade Commission. Passed 78-16: R 27-14; D 51-2 (ND 34-1; SD 17-1), June 3, 1980. The president had requested \$69,021,000. The \$49.7 million plus other funds made available to the FTC in fiscal 1980 amounted to \$65,300,000.

(32) S 2284. **Intelligence Oversight.** Passage of the bill to amend the so-called 1974 Hughes-Ryan amendment by reducing from eight to two (the House and Senate Intelligence committees) the number of congressional committees entitled to receive prior notice of covert and certain other operations by the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence agencies, and to establish criteria governing exceptions to the prior reporting requirement. Passed 89-1: R 40-0; D 49-1 (ND 33-1; SD 16-0), June 3, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.

(33) H J Res 521. **Draft Debate Cloture** Byrd, D-W.Va., motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on the joint resolution to transfer \$13.3 million from the Air Force to the Selective Service System in order to provide enough funds to register 19- and 20-year-old males, beginning in 1980, in case a military draft became necessary in the future. Motion agreed to 62-32: R 22-18; D 40-14 (ND 22-14; SD 18-0), June 10, 1980. A three-fifths majority vote of the total Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture.

(34) H J Res 521. **Draft Objectors.** Nunn, D-Ga., amendment to require the Selective Service System to provide an opportunity for conscientious objectors to declare themselves but only upon their undergoing classification to determine their eligibility for military service, not at the time they register under President Carter's draft registration plan. Adopted 51-42: R 22-18; D 29-24 (ND 12-23; SD 17-1), June 10, 1980.

(35) H J Res 521. **Draft Women.** Kassebaum, R-Kan., amendment to extend draft registration to women. Rejected 40-51: R 17-23; D 23-28 (ND 21-14; SD 2-14), June 10, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(36) H J Res 521. **Draft Objectors.** Warner, R-Va., motion to table (kill) the Appropriations Committee amendment pertaining to conscientious objector status, as amended by Nunn, D-Ga., (see 34 above) Motion agreed to 63-24: R 21-17; D 42-7 (ND 27-7; SD 15-0), June 10, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(37) H J Res 521. **Draft Registration Funding.** Passage of the bill to transfer \$13.3 million from the fiscal 1980 Department of the Air Force personnel account to the Selective Service System to register 19- and 20-year-old males for a possible military draft. Passed 58-34: R 25-16; D 33-18 (ND 15-18; SD 18-0), June 12, 1980. A "yea" vote was a vote supporting the president's position.

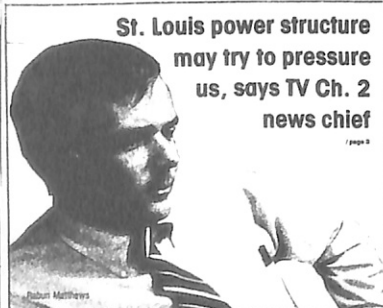
(38) S 932. **Synthetic Fuels Development.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$20 billion to encourage development of synthetic fuels, \$1.45 billion for alcohol fuels and urban waste and \$3.025 billion for a solar energy and conservation bank

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*continued from page 12*

to provide subsidized loans; and to extend authorization of the Defense Production Act through Sept. 30, 1986. Adopted 78-12: R 26-11; D 52-1 (ND 34-1; SD 18-0), June 19, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(39) S 2719. Housing and Community Development. Garn, R-Utah, substitute amendment, to the Leahy, D-Vt. amendment, to provide 255,000 units of low-income housing and to delete from the bill a plan to provide subsidized mortgages to builders to produce 124,000 units of middle-income housing. Adopted 47-23: R 29-2; D 18-21 (ND 12-16; SD 6-5), June 20, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. (The Leahy amendment, as amended, was adopted subsequently by voice vote.)

(40) S 2719. Housing and Community Development. Passage of the bill to reauthorize housing and community development programs. Passed 63-4: R 30-2; D 33-2 (ND 25-1; SD 8-1), June 21, 1980.

(41) S 1839. Higher Education. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, amendment to require former students to repay the interest on Guaranteed Student Loans paid by the federal government while they were in school. Adopted 56-41: R 22-17; D 34-24 (ND 20-20; SD 14-4), June 24, 1980.

(42) S 2470. Welfare to Utilities. Passage of the bill to authorize \$4.2 billion to help 26 utilities pay the cost of converting 80 named power plants from oil to coal and to assist others who converted voluntarily and installed pollution control equipment. Passed 86-7: R 31-5; D 55-2 (ND 36-2; SD 19-0), June 24, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.

(43) S 2720. Mass Transit. Passage of the bill to authorize \$24.8 billion in fiscal 1981-85 for mass transit and distribute formula grant operating and capital subsidies for larger cities based on rail and bus revenue miles rather than on population. Passed 79-15: R 26-12; D 53-3 (ND 36-1; SD 17-2), June 25, 1980.

(44) HR 6974. Defense Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$51.9 billion for Defense Department fiscal 1981 weapons research and development, testing and evaluation and procurement, and to authorize the manpower strengths of the military services. Passed 84-3: R 33-1; D 51-2 (ND 34-2; SD 17-0), July 2, 1980.

(45) S 1177. Mental Health System. Passage of the bill to authorize through fiscal 1985 funding for community mental health centers, expand mental health care to minority groups, children and the elderly and to require states to set up advocacy programs for mental health patients' rights. Passed 93-3: R 40-1; D 53-2 (ND 36-1; SD 17-1), July 24, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(46) S 2675. Child Nutrition Program. Bellmon, R-Okla., amendment to establish a pilot program that would allow six states to design and operate their own child nutrition programs, consolidating funds allotted to the states under existing federal child nutrition programs. Adopted 51-44: R 35-5; D 16-39 (ND 4-34; SD 12-5), July 23, 1980.

(47) S 2189 Nuclear Waste Policy. Glenn, D-Ohio, amendment to allow a state's objection to the storage of nuclear waste within its boundaries to be upheld if either house of Congress endorsed the state position. Adopted 83-0: R 34-0; D 49-0 (ND 33-0; SD 16-0), July 28, 1980.

(48) HR 39. Alaska Lands. Gravel, D-Alaska, amendment to redesignate 1.97 million acres of national parks as park preserves where sport hunting would be allowed. (Supported by National Rifle Assoc.) Adopted 56-31: R 31-6; D 25-25 (ND 11-23; SD 14-2), Aug. 18, 1980.

(49) HR 39. Alaska Conservation. Passage of the bill to set aside 104.3 million acres of Alaska into various conservation units. Passed 78-14: R 28-11; D 50-3 (ND 35-1; SD 15-2), Aug. 19, 1980.

(50) HR 1197. Weaken Strip Mining Law. Byrd, D-W.Va., motion to invoke cloture (limit debate) on the Byrd substitute amendment to allow states to comply with the strip mining act rather than the strip mining regulations developed by the Interior Department. Motion agreed to 61-32: R 26-15; D 35-17 (ND 19-15; SD 16-2), Aug. 21, 1980. A three-fifths majority vote (60) of the total Senate is required to invoke cloture.

(51) HR 1197. Weaken Strip Mining Law. Byrd, D-W.Va., substitute amendment to exempt states from having to comply with federal strip mining regulations. Adopted 54-31: R 29-9; D 25-22 (ND 12-20; SD 13-2), Aug. 22, 1980.

(52) HR 7102. VA Physicians Pay Veto. Passage, over President Carter's Aug. 22 veto, of the bill to in-

crease special pay bonuses for Veterans Administration (VA) doctors and dentists, create a pay-back scholarship program for physicians and nurses, and make other changes in VA health care programs. Passed (thus enacted into law) 85-0: R 36-0; D 49-0 (ND 35-0; SD 14-0), Aug. 26, 1980. A two-thirds majority vote (57 in this case) of both houses is required to override a veto. A "nay" supports the president.

(53) HR 6974. Weapons Authorization. Adoption of the conference report on the bill authorizing \$52.8 billion in fiscal 1981 for Defense Department weapons procurement, research and development, testing and evaluation, and to authorize the manpower strengths of the military services. Adopted (thus clearing the bill for the president) 78-2: R 32-1; D 46-1 (ND 31-1; SD 15-0), Aug. 26, 1980.

(54) HR 5192. Higher Education. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend the authorization for federal higher education programs through fiscal 1985. Rejected 43-45: R 14-24; D 29-21 (ND 23-10; SD 6-11), Sept. 4, 1980.

(55) HR 2977. Domestic Violence. Passage of the bill to authorize a program of federal assistance for programs of domestic violence prevention and services to victims, and to establish a commission to study proposals for a national service program. Passed 46-41: R 11-27; D 35-14 (ND 28-4; SD 7-10), Sept. 4, 1980.

(56) HR 7590. Government Pay Raise. Byrd, D-W.Va., motion to table (kill) the Danforth, R-Mo., amendment to restrict a pay freeze to members of Congress, allowing a raise for federal judges and senior civil servants. Motion agreed to 55-34: R 15-21; D 40-13 (ND 24-12; SD 16-1), Sept. 10, 1980.

(57) HR 7590. Government Pay Raise. Byrd, D-W.Va., amendment to prohibit members of Congress, federal judges and other federal employees making more than \$50,112 a year from receiving a 9.1 percent pay raise proposed by President Carter scheduled for Oct. 1, 1980. Adopted 78-13: R 31-6; D 47-7 (ND 30-7; SD 17-0), Sept. 10, 1980.

(58) HR 7301. Chemical Warfare. Jackson, D-Wash., amendment to add \$3.1 million to begin construction of a binary chemical munitions factory at Pine Bluff, Ark. Adopted 52-38: R 28-10; D 24-28 (ND 14-23; SD 10-5), Sept. 16, 1980. A "nay" supports the president.

(59) HR 7592. Chemical Warfare. Jackson, D-Wash., motion to table (kill) the Pryor, D-Ark., amendment to defer until March 1, 1981, any expenditures for construction of a binary chemical munitions factory. Motion agreed to 49-38: R 26-11; D 23-27 (ND 12-23; SD 11-4), Sept. 17, 1980.

(60) HR 7631. HUD/Independent Agencies. Tsongas, D-Mass., amendment to restore \$200 million for the community development block grant program. Rejected 13-59: R 2-32; D 11-27 (ND 10-16; SD 1-11), Sept. 22, 1980.

(61) HR 7631. HUD/Independent Agencies. Exon, D-Neb., amendment to cut the number of assisted housing units for fiscal 1981 to 240,392 units from 280,018. Rejected 35-40: R 20-14; D 15-26 (ND 4-25; SD 11-1), Sept. 22, 1980.

(62) HR 7631. Consumer Protection. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, motion to table (kill) the Danforth, R-Mo., amendment (see vote 63, below) to prohibit the Office of Consumer Affairs from using federal funds to intervene in federal agency proceedings. Motion rejected 37-39: R 7-28; D 30-11 (ND 28-2; SD 2-9), Sept. 22, 1980.

(63) HR 7631. Consumer Protection. Danforth, D-Mo., amendment to prohibit the Office of Consumer Affairs from using federal funds to intervene in federal agency proceedings. Adopted 42-36: R 29-6; D 13-30 (ND 2-29; SD 11-1), Sept. 22, 1980.

(64) HR 7631. Environment. Helms, R-N.C., amendment to limit funds for the Environmental Protection Agency to the 1980 appropriation level. Rejected 25-66: R 16-23; D 9-43 (ND 3-34; SD 6-9), Sept. 23, 1980.

(65) HR 7631. HUD/Independent Agencies Appropriations, Fiscal 1981. Passage of the bill to appropriate \$73,887,017,000 for fiscal 1981 for the operations of the Housing and Urban Development Department and 19 federal agencies, including the Veterans Administration, Environmental Protection Agency and National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Passed 81-10: R 31-8; D 50-2 (ND 35-1; SD 15-1), Sept. 23, 1980. The president had requested \$73,490,805,000.

(66) H Con Res 432. India Nuclear Fuel. Adoption of the resolution to overturn President Carter's decision to ship 38 tons of enriched uranium fuel to India, for use at its Tarapur nuclear power reactors. Rejected

(thus completing congressional action and allowing the sale to take place) 46-48: R 22-17; D 24-31 (ND 18-20; SD 6-11), Sept. 24, 1980. A "nay" supports the president.

(67) HR 7584. Legal Aid for Aliens. Helms, R-N.C., motion to table (kill) the Appropriations Committee amendment to delete a provision prohibiting the Legal Services Corp. from using federal funds to assist any individual known to be an alien in the country in violation of U.S. immigration laws. Motion agreed to 48-38: R 25-11; D 23-27 (ND 10-22; SD 13-5), Sept. 25, 1980.

(68) HR 7584. Busing. Thurmond, R-S.C., motion to table (kill) the Appropriations Committee amendment to delete a provision prohibiting the Justice Department from using money appropriated under the bill to bring any action that directly or indirectly required busing a student to school, except for students requiring special education. Motion agreed to 49-42: R 25-12; D 24-30 (ND 9-27; SD 15-3), Sept. 25, 1980.

(69) HR 5829. Tax Cuts. Byrd, D-W.Va., motion to table (kill) the Baker, R-Tenn., motion to consider the bill providing for a \$39 billion tax cut in 1981. Motion agreed to 54-38: R 3-33; D 51-5 (ND 36-2; SD 15-3), Sept. 25, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.

(70) HR 5192. Higher Education Aid. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend higher education programs through fiscal 1985, to increase interest rates in federal student loan programs, and to raise the limits on direct grants to individual students. Adopted 83-6: R 32-4; D 51-2 (ND 36-1; SD 15-1), Sept. 25, 1980.

(71) Void Grain Boycott. Pressler, R-S.D., amendment to prohibit the use of appropriated funds to enforce existing or future restrictions on export of agricultural commodities to the Soviet Union imposed under the provisions of the 1979 Export Administration Act (PL 96-72). Rejected 40-41: R 28-5; D 12-36 (ND 9-24; SD 3-12), Sept. 26, 1980. A "nay" supports the president.

(72) H J Res 610. Abortions. Exon, D-Neb., substitute amendment, to the Weicker, R-Conn., amendment, to allow Medicaid abortions to save the life of the mother, in the cases of rape and incest, when promptly reported to authorities; and to allow states to impose additional restrictions on Medicaid abortions. Adopted 47-37: R 24-13; D 23-24 (ND 10-22; SD 13-2), Sept. 29, 1980. (The Weicker amendment, as amended, was subsequently adopted by voice vote.)

(73) S 1946. Railroad Deregulation. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to substantially deregulate the railroad industry. Adopted (thus cleared for the president) 61-8: R 25-5; D 36-3 (ND 24-3; SD 12-0), Sept. 30, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.

(74) H J Res 610. Abortions. Helms, R-N.C., motion to table (kill) the Stevens, R-Alaska, amendment to allow funding of abortions when needed to save the life of the mother, or in cases of rape or incest, when the rape or incest was reported to law enforcement or public health authorities within 48 hours of the time that the pregnancy had been confirmed. Motion to table rejected 28-38: R 15-13; D 13-25 (ND 7-20; SD 6-5), Oct. 1, 1980. (Vote 447 was taken in the morning hours of a session continuing from Sept. 30. The Stevens amendment was subsequently modified to require reporting of rape within 72 hours of the incident, and adopted by voice vote.)

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# HOUSE

(1) H Con Res 249. Moscow Olympics. Adoption of the resolution urging that the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympic Games be moved, canceled or boycotted, as a protest against the December 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Adopted 386-12: R 138-5; D 248-7 (ND 169-6; SD 79-1), Jan. 24, 1980.

(2) H Con Res 204. China Trade. Passage of the resolution approving the U.S.-China trade agreement granting most-favored-nation trade status to the People's Republic of China. Passed 294-88: R 74-62; D 220-26 (ND 152-13; SD 68-13), Jan. 24, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.

(3) HR 5980. Anti-Recession Fiscal Assistance. Rodino, D-N.J., amendment to increase the authorization for targeted fiscal assistance to \$200 million, from \$150 million, if the national unemployment rate is above 5 percent during the first quarter of a fiscal year. Adopted 208-186: R 24-123; D 184-63 (ND 147-20; SD 37-43), Jan. 30, 1980.

(4) HR 5980. Anti-Recession Fiscal Assistance. Passage of the bill to authorize, for fiscal year 1980, \$1 billion in countercyclical anti-recession fiscal assistance to state and local governments, and to authorize a one-time \$200 million payment to local governments only for targeted fiscal assistance. Passed 214-179: R 31-115; D 183-64 (ND 149-21; SD 34-43), Jan. 31, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(5) HR 3995. Noise Control Act Authorization. Public Works Committee amendment to allow a one-house veto of EPA rules under the Noise Control Act if one house of Congress adopts a disapproval resolution within 60 days of promulgation of a rule and the other chamber does not reject the disapproval resolution within the following 30 days. Adopted 253-103: R 122-4; D 131-99 (ND70-89; SD 61-10), Feb. 12, 1980. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(6) HR 3995. Noise Control Act Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize appropriations of \$15 million in each of fiscal 1980 and 1981 for the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out the provisions of the Noise Control Act, to provide for a one-house veto of EPA rules under the act and to require the EPA to develop by March 1, 1980, a five-year plan to carry out its responsibilities under the act. Passed 288-70: R 83-43; D 205-27 (ND 150-11; SD 55-16), February 12, 1980.

(7) HR 4119. Federal Crop Insurance. Passage of the bill to expand the operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) into a nationwide, comprehensive all-risk crop insurance program with the federal government paying 30 percent of the cost of premiums; and to extend the federal disaster payments program through the 1981 crop year, except for crops covered by federal insurance plans. Passed 202-140: R 52-69; D 150-71 (ND 98-57; SD 52-14), Feb. 13, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(8) HR 6081. Central American Aid. Adoption of the rule (H Res 581) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to provide economic development aid to the Central American countries of Nicaragua and Honduras. Rejected 233-155: R 13-124; D 220-31 (ND 160-14; SD 60-17), Feb. 21, 1980, 1980. A two-thirds majority vote (259 in this case) waiving House rules was required because the Rules Committee did not file a report on the resolution in accordance with House rules governing floor debate.

(9) HR 6081. Central American Aid. Passage of the bill to authorize \$80 million in supplemental economic assistance in fiscal 1980 to the Central American countries of Nicaragua (\$75 million) and Honduras (\$5 million). Passed 202-197: R 28-119; D 174-78 (ND 144-30; SD 30-48), Feb. 27, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(10) HR 2313. FTC Authorization/Legislative Veto. Broyhill, R-N.C., motion to instruct House conferees on HR 2313 to insist on House language establishing a legislative veto over FTC rules and regulations. Motion agreed to 257-115: R 141-4; D 116-111 (ND 55-99; SD 61-12), Feb. 28, 1980. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(11) S 643. Refugee Act of 1980. Adoption of conference report on legislation to increase to 320,000 the number of refugees and immigrants allowed into the United States each year, to provide uniform admission procedures and to revamp refugee resettlement programs. Adopted 207-192: R 36-115; D 171-77 (ND 141-30; SD 30-47), March 4, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.

(12) HR 3919. Oil Windfall Profits Tax. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to place a tax on extra revenue going to the oil industry as domestic price controls were lifted—the tax was expected to raise \$227 billion in federal revenues by 1990. Adopted 302-107: R 85-68; D 217-39 (ND 167-7; SD 50-32), March 13, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(13) S 2222. Indian Claims Statute of Limitations Extension. Passage of a bill to extend the statute of limitations for two years, to April 1, 1982, for cases brought by the United States on behalf of Indian

tribes. Passed 250-134: R 58-84; D 192-50 (ND 136-24; SD 56-26), March 18, 1980.

(14) S 2222. Indian Claims Statute of Limitations Extension. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend the statute of limitations until Dec. 31, 1982, for cases brought by the United States on behalf of Indian tribes to recover damages. Adopted 209-131: R 41-87; D 168-44 (ND 120-17; SD 48-27), March 24, 1980.

(15) H J Res 521. Draft Registration Funding. Bauman, R-Md., amendment to increase the funds for the Selective Service System to \$500 million, from the \$13.3 million recommended by the Appropriations Committee, in order to classify and give physical examinations to registrants. Rejected 45-363: R 18-131; D 27-232 (ND 6-174; SD 21-58), April 22, 1980. A "nay" vote was a vote supporting the president's position.

(16) H J Res 521. Draft Registration Funding. Weaver, D-Ore., amendment to make the registration voluntary. Rejected 84-319: R 10-136; D 74-183 (ND 69-109; SD 5-74), April 22, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(17) H J Res 521. Draft Registration Funding. Passage of the bill, as amended, to transfer \$13.3 million from the Air Force to the Selective Service System to start draft registration of 19- and 20-year-old men. Passed 219-180: R 83-61; D 136-119 (ND 67-109; SD 69-10), April 22, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(18) S 1309. Food Stamps. Coleman, R-Mo., amendment to reduce food stamp benefits to families whose children were eligible for free lunches at school. Rejected 134-269: R 88-51; D 36-218 (ND 13-161; SD 23-57), May 8, 1980.

(19) S 1309. Food Stamps. Jeffords, R-Vt., amendment to require families who had received food stamps at some time during the year, but had annual incomes over 175 percent of the poverty level, to repay some or all of their food stamp benefits. Adopted 241-147: R 136-5; D 105-142 (ND 53-117; SD 52-25), May 8, 1980.

(20) S 1309. Food Stamps. Passage of the bill to raise the statutory ceiling on food stamp spending to \$9.2 billion in fiscal 1980 and \$9.7 billion in fiscal 1981. Passed 320-56: R 84-49; D 236-7 (ND 167-1; SD 69-6) May 8, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(21) HR 6618. Ocean Dumping Controls. Murphy, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$16.7 million in fiscal 1981 for regulation of ocean dumping of wastes, designation of marine sanctuaries and research into ocean dumping alternatives, and \$12 million in fiscal 1982 for research into ocean dumping alternatives. Motion agreed to 372-24: R 143-7; D 229-17 (ND 159-14; SD 70-3), May 13, 1980. A

## REPRESENTATIVES

### ILLINOIS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Stewart (D-1)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
Murphy (D-2)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russo (D-3)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Derwinski (D-4)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	?	?	#	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Fary (D-5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	#	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hyde (F-6)	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Collins (D-7)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rostenkows (D-8)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yates (D-9)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Porter (D-10)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Annunzio (D-11)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Crane, P. (R-13)	N	?	N	?	Y	N	N	?	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
McClory (R-13)	Y	#	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	#	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Erlenborn (R-14)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Concoran (R-15)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	+	+	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Anderson (R-16)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
O'Brien (R-17)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	#	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Michel (R-18)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	X	?	#	?	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rallsback (R-19)	Y	#	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Findley (R-20)	?	#	N	N	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Madigan (R-21)	?	?	N	?	?	?	Y	N	N	#	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Crane, D. (R-22)	N	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	?	X	Y	Y	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Price (D-23)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Simon (D-24)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

### MISSOURI

Clay (D-1)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
Young (D-2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gephardt (D-3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	+	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
Skelton (D-4)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	X	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Bolling (D-5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Coleman (D-6)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	#	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Taylor (R-7)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Ichord (D-8)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	
Vockmer (D-9)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Burlison (D-10)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	

two-thirds vote (264 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

(22) H J Res 545. Food Stamp Appropriation. Passage of the joint resolution to appropriate \$2,556,174,000 for the food stamp program in the remainder of fiscal 1980. Passed 354-56: R 107-48; D 247-8 (ND 173-3; SD 74-5), May 13, 1980. The president had requested \$2,791,174,000.

(23) HR 6974. MX Missile Authorization. Dellums, D-Calif., amendment to delete \$1.55 billion recommended in the bill for research and development funding on the M-X missile program and the related system for storing and protecting the missile from enemy attack. Rejected 82-319: R 9-142; D 73-177 (ND 70-103; SD 3-74), May 14, 1980. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(24) S 1309. Food Stamps. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to raise the statutory ceiling on food stamp spending to \$9,491,000,000, from \$6,188,600,000, in fiscal 1980, and to \$9,739,276,000 from \$6,235,900,000, in fiscal 1981; the bill also contained a number of provisions aimed at reducing fraud and waste in the program. Adopted (thus cleared for the president) 324-80: R 80-72; D 244-8 (ND 171-2; SD 73-6), May 15, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(25) HR 6974. Trim MX. Simon, D-Ill., amendment to delete \$500 million of the \$1.6 billion in the bill for continued development of the MX intercontinental missile system (if enacted, the amendment would have blocked further development of the MX basing system, but allowed studies of the best system to continue). Rejected 152-250: R 29-120; D 123-130 (ND 112-62; SD 11-68), May 15, 1980. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(26) H J Res 545. Food Stamp Supplemental Appropriation. Adoption of the conference report on the joint resolution to provide a supplemental appropriation of \$2,556,174,000 for the food stamp program in fiscal 1980, to direct the Agriculture Department to proceed on the assumption that total spending for the year would be \$9,191,000,000, and to prohibit total spending for the year in excess of \$9,191,000,000. Adopted 316-36: R 104-27; D 212-9 (ND 145-3; SD 67-6), May 15, 1980. The president had requested \$2,791,174,000.

(27) HR 6940. Infant Formula/Marijuana Penalties. Waxman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to require infant formulas to include minimum levels of nutrients required for human health, to raise federal penalties for trafficking in large amounts of marijuana and to make certain other changes relating to infant formula and drug abuse enforcement. Motion agreed to 388-15: R 140-11; D 248-4 (ND 170-2; SD 78-2), May 20, 1980. A two-thirds majority

vote (269 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

(28) HR 3. Expanding National Parks. P. Burton, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize approximately \$90 million in fiscal 1981 to establish seven new units in the National Park System, expand 13 existing parks and increase the authorization levels for four others. Motion agreed to 300-102: R 81-72; D 219-30 (ND 158-14; SD 61-16), May 20, 1980. A two-thirds majority vote (268 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.

(29) HR 2313. Federal Trade Commission. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$70 million for FTC activities in fiscal 1980; \$75 million in fiscal 1981; and \$80 million in fiscal 1982; and to provide for a two-chamber veto without the president's signature of agency regulations. Adopted 272-127: R 67-82; D 205-45 (ND 151-20; SD 54-25), May 20, 1980.

(30) HR 6974. MX Restrictions. Marriott, R-Utah, amendment to prohibit the release of public lands intended for housing and deployment of the MX intercontinental missile system until the secretary of defense submitted a written report detailing 1) the specific social, economic and environmental impact of the MX system on the people and resources of the area, 2) the amount of public land to be closed or restricted to public use, 3) proposals for easing the impact of the system on the region and 4) the feasibility of basing the system in other states in addition to Utah and Nevada. Rejected 135-268: R 31-115; D 104-153 (ND 96-76; SD 8-77), May 21, 1980.

(31) HR 6974. Weapons Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize \$53.1 billion in fiscal 1981 for weapons procurement and for research and development programs of the Defense Department and to authorize ceilings on manpower levels for the active and reserve armed services. Passed 338-62: R 144-3; D 194-59 (ND 111-58; SD 83-1), May 21, 1980.

(32) HR 6942. Intelligence Supervision. Weiss, D-N.Y., amendment to delete a provision in the bill to reduce the number of congressional committees receiving advance notice of covert operations by federal intelligence agencies (the amendment would restore the so-called Hughes-Ryan intelligence reporting amendment, which the Foreign Affairs Committee had voted to repeal). Rejected 50-325: R 2-130; D 48-195 (ND 45-119; SD 3-76), May 28, 1980. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(33) HR 6942. Foreign Aid. Fenwick, R-N.J., amendment to reduce the request for Economic Support Fund aid to Zambia to \$20.3 million, from \$27 million. Adopted 220-148: R 133-13; D 87-135 (ND 37-113; SD 50-22), June 5, 1980. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(34) HR 6942. Foreign Aid. Derwinski, R-Ill., amendment to eliminate the committee-approved \$3.5 million in Economic Support Fund aid to Syria. Adopted 320-71: R 143-9; D 177-62 (ND 111-52; SD 66-10), June 5, 1980. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(35) HR 6942. Foreign Aid. Wright, D-Texas, substitute amendment, to the Bauman, R-Md., amendment, to allow the bill's \$25 million in Economic Support Fund aid to Nicaragua, and require the president to report to Congress every 90 days on the internal situation in Nicaragua, including the government's observance of human rights. Adopted 243-144: R 31-116; D 212-28 (ND 153-10; SD 59-18), June 5, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. The amended Bauman amendment was adopted subsequently by voice vote. The Bauman amendment as drafted would have eliminated the authorization for Nicaragua.)

(36) HR 6942. Foreign Aid. Passage of the bill to authorize \$5.2 billion for foreign military and economic aid programs and arms sales loans in fiscal 1981. Passed 221-147: R 58-82; D 163-65 (ND 134-22; SD 29-43), June 5, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position.

(37) HR 5200. Fair Housing Act Amendments. Jacobs, D-Ind., substitute amendment, to the Hyde, R-Ill., amendment, to allow real estate appraisers to consider factors other than race, color, religion, national origin, sex or handicap. Adopted 257-156: R 46-106; D 211-50 (ND 164-12; SD 47-38), June 11, 1980. (The Hyde amendment, as amended, was adopted subsequently by a standing vote of 151-68. The original Hyde amendment would have allowed appraisers to consider "all factors shown by documentation to be relevant," which would have included race.)

(38) HR 5200. Fair Housing Act Amendments. Synar, D-Okl., substitute amendment, to the Sensenbrenner, R-Wis.-Volkmer, D-Mo., amendment, to: 1) give the Justice Department authority to appoint administrative law judges (ALJs) to handle housing bias cases; 2) prohibit appointment as an ALJ anyone who had worked as an investigator or prosecutor for the Department of Housing and Urban Development within the previous two years; 3) prohibit dismissal of ALJs without a Merit System Protection Board hearing; and 4) require the HUD secretary to refer all land use control cases to the attorney general. Adopted 205-204: R 25-128; D 180-76 (ND 147-25; SD 33-51), June 11, 1980. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. (The original Sensenbrenner-Volkmer amendment would have eliminated administrative proceedings to enforce the housing law and required cases to be handled by federal magistrates or judges.)

*continued on page 16*

REPRESENTATIVES	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	
ILLINOIS																																					
Stewart (D-1)	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Murphy (D-2)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russo (D-3)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	
Derwinski (D-4)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	
Fary (D-5)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	
Hyde (F-6)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Collins (D-7)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	#	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	
Rostenkows (D-8)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Yates (D-9)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Porter (D-10)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	+	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Annunzio (D-11)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	#	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
Crane, P. (R-13)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
McClory (R-13)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Erlenborn (R-14)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	?		
Concoran (R-15)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
Anderson (R-16)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
O'Brien (R-17)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?		
Michel (R-18)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
Railsback (R-19)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Findley (R-20)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	
Madigan (R-21)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Crane, D. (R-22)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Price (D-23)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Simon (D-24)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MISSOURI																																					
Clay (D-1)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?	?	
Young(D-2)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Gephardt (D-3)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Skellton (D-4)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Bolling (D-5)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Coleman (D-6)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Taylor (R-7)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	
Ichord (D-8)	N	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	
Vockmer (D-9)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Burlison (D-10)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?		

- (39) **HR 5200. Fair Housing Act Amendments.** Passage of the bill to give the federal government new authority to enforce housing discrimination laws and to include handicapped persons within coverage of the fair housing laws. Passed 310-95: R 87-67; D 223-28 (ND 162-7; SD 61-21), June 12, 1980. A "yea" vote was a vote supporting the president's position.
- (40) **HR 7584. Jerusalem Embassy (Appropriations, 1981).** P. Crane, R-III., amendment designed to force the relocation of the United States embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem by prohibiting the expenditure of more than \$1,000 to operate or maintain an embassy not in Jerusalem. Rejected 80-252: R 69-62; D 11-190 (ND 9-126; SD 2-64), June 20, 1980.
- (41) **H J Res 521. Draft Registration Funding.** Whitten, D-Miss., motion to adopt the Senate-passed version (containing a minor amendment deleting \$10,000 from the bill for technical reasons) of President Carter's \$13.3 million plan to register 19- and 20-year-old men for a possible military draft. Motion agreed to (thus cleared for the president) 234-168: R 89-61; D 145-107 (ND 70-79; SD 75-8), June 25, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.
- (42) **S 932. 24.5 Bill for Synthetic and Other Fuels Act.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$20 billion to encourage development of synthetic fuels, \$1.5 billion for alcohol fuels and urban waste and \$3 billion for a solar energy and conservation bank to provide subsidized loans; and to extend authorization of the Defense Production Act through Sept. 30, 1986. Adopted 317-93: R 85-65; D 232-28 (ND 163-15; SD 69-13), June 26, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.
- (43) **HR 5341. Ocala Wilderness.** Seiberling, D-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to add 21 national forest wilderness areas, totaling 130,340 acres in six southeastern states, to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Motion agreed to 324-82: R 84-67; D 240-15 (ND 165-6; SD 75-9), July 1, 1980. A two-thirds majority vote (271 in this case) is required for passage under the suspension of the rules.
- (44) **HR 7584. Homosexuality, Legal Aid.** McDonald, D-Ga., amendment to prohibit the Legal Services Corporation from using appropriated funds to provide legal assistance in promoting, defending or protecting homosexuality. Adopted 290-113: R 130-20; D 160-93 (ND 83-86; SD 77-7), July 22, 1980.
- (45) **HR 7584. Legal Services, 1981.** Conable, R-N.Y., as amended by Huckaby, D-La., to cut the Legal Services Corporation appropriation by \$21,300,000. Rejected 197-215: R 123-30; D 74-185 (ND 23-149; SD 51-36), July 23, 1980.
- (46) **HR 7831. Transportation Appropriations.** Passage of the bill to appropriate \$12,032,784,065 in fiscal 1981 for the Transportation Department and related agencies. Passed 306-88: R 95-48; D 211-40 (ND 150-17; SD 61-23), July 31, 1980. The president had requested \$12,457,635,065 in new budget authority.
- (47) **HR 7583. Tax-Exemption, Political.** P. Crane, R-III., amendment to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from disqualifying any non-partisan organization from tax-exempt status for reasons that they published or distributed voting guides on political campaigns. Adopted 205-188: R 136-12; D 69-176 (ND 33-135; SD 36-41), Aug. 20, 1980.
- (48) **HR 7583. Reapportionment.** McDade, R-Pa., amendment to prevent reapportionment of congressional seats based on the 1980 census (supporters objected to the inclusion of an estimated 20 million non-citizens in the count). Adopted 222-189: R 124-28; D 98-161 (ND 52-123; SD 46-38), Aug. 20, 1980.
- (49) **HR 7583. Abortions.** Ashbrook, R-Ohio, amendment to prevent any funds appropriated by the bill to pay for abortions or the administrative expenses of any plan under the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program that provided coverage for abortions. Adopted 228-170: R 122-26; D 106-144 (ND 61-108; SD 45-36), Aug. 20, 1980.
- (50) **HR 7583. Reapportionment.** McDade, R-Pa., amendment to prevent reapportionment of congressional seats based on the 1980 census (supporters objected to the inclusion of an estimated 20 million non-citizens in the count). Adopted 222-176: R 119-29; D 103-147 (ND 56-112; SD 47-35), Aug. 20, 1980.
- (51) **HR 7583. Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Appropriations, Fiscal 1981.** Passage of the bill to appropriate \$9,690,508,881 in fiscal 1981 for the Treasury Department, Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President and certain independent agencies. Passed 253-143: R 75-71; D 178-72 (ND 121-

- 47: SD 57-25), Aug. 20, 1980. The president had requested \$9,513,700,000 in new budget authority.
- (52) **HR 7262. Housing and Community Development.** Passage of the bill to authorize federally assisted housing programs and programs for community development. Passed 291-43: R 93-29; D 198-14 (ND 141-5; SD 57-9), Aug. 22, 1980.
- (53) **HR 7380. Big Sur Coast Area.** P. Burton, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish the 160,000-acre Big Sur Coast Area in California, to be managed jointly by the federal, state and local governments. Motion agreed to 257-118: R 66-74; D 191-44 (ND 147-9; SD 44-35), Aug. 25, 1980. A two-thirds majority vote (250 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.
- (54) **HR 7102. VA Physicians Pay Veto.** Passage, over President Carter's Aug. 22 veto, of the bill to increase special pay bonuses for Veterans Administration (VA) doctors and dentists, create a pay-back scholarship program for physicians and nurses, and make other changes in VA health care programs. Passed 401-5: R 152-0; D 249-5 (ND 166-5; SD 83-0), Aug. 26, 1980. A two-thirds majority vote (271 in this case) of both houses is required for a veto override. A "nay" vote supports the president.
- (55) **HR 6974. Weapons Authorization.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$52.8 billion in fiscal 1981 for Defense Department weapons procurement, research and development, testing and evaluation, and to authorize the manpower strengths of the military services. Adopted (thus cleared for the president) 360-49: R 149-2; D 211-47 (ND 127-46; SD 84-1), Aug. 26, 1980.
- (56) **HR 6711. Youth Jobs and Education.** Passage of the bill to revise and extend existing youth jobs programs, and to establish a new program of aid for the teaching of basic educational skills in junior and senior high schools with high proportions of low-income students. Passed 337-51: R 108-36; D 229-15 (ND 160-5; SD 69-10), Aug. 26, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.
- (57) **HR 7998. Safety.** Byron, D-Md., amendment to exempt businesses with 10 or fewer employees in industries with good safety records from the safety regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Adopted 225-178: R 128-23; D 97-155 (ND 34-135; SD 63-20), Aug. 27, 1980.
- (58) **HR 7998. Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations.** Passage of the bill to appropriate \$84,551,710,000 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS) and Education and related agencies for fiscal year 1981. Passed 320-83: R 96-54; D 224-29 (ND 158-11; SD 66-18), Aug. 27, 1980. The president had requested \$84,557,364,000.
- (59) **HR 5192. Higher Education.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend the authorization for federal higher education programs through fiscal year 1985; Adopted 373-16: R 132-14; D 241-2 (ND 164-1; SD 77-1), Aug. 28, 1980.
- (60) **HR 6790. Foreign Service Act.** Passage of the bill to provide the first revisions since 1946 in Foreign Service personnel regulations; establish a new Senior Foreign Service; create a Foreign Service Labor Relations Board to hear employee disputes and grievances; mandate a 65-year mandatory retirement age; require pay for Foreign Service employees to be comparable to civil service employees; provide for pensions and survivors' benefits for former spouses of Foreign Service employees; and establish a "bill of rights" for employees, allowing them to submit dissents — through channels — from government policy. Passed 239-78: R 71-51; D 125-8; SD 43-19), Sept. 8, 1980.
- (61) **HR 6629. Indian Health Care.** Udall, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$435.3 million for Indian health programs in fiscal 1981-84. Motion agreed to 311-70: R 98-46; D 213-24 (ND 155-9; SD 58-15), Sept. 9, 1980. A two-thirds majority vote (254 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.
- (62) **HR 8105. Defense Department Appropriations, Fiscal 1981.** Moffett, D-Conn., amendment to prohibit use of funds for production of binary chemical munitions. Rejected 125-276: R 24-123; D 101-153 (ND 94-80; SD 7-73), Sept. 16, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.
- (63) **HR 8105. MX Missile.** Simon, D-III., amendment to prohibit until April 1, 1981, use of any funds for basing system for the MX missile. Rejected 141-256: R 24-121; D 117-135 (ND 109-63; SD 8-72), Sept. 16, 1980.
- (64) **HR 8105. Defense Appropriations, 1981.** Passage of the bill to appropriate \$157,211,492,000 for Defense Department programs in fiscal 1981. Passed 351-42: R 142-3; D 209-39 (ND 129-38; SD 80-1), Sept. 16, 1980.

The president had requested \$154,496,424,000.

- (65) **HR 7244. P.L.O. Gilman, R-N.Y.,** amendment stating that the United States was opposed to official observer status in the International Monetary Fund for the Palestine Liberation Organization. Adopted 386-2: R 1141-1; D 245-1 (ND 167-1; SD 78-0), Sept. 17, 1980.
- (66) **H Con Res 367. India Nuclear Fuel.** Adoption of the resolution disapproving the shipment to India by the United States of enriched nuclear fuel. Adopted 298-98: R 118-30; D 180-68 (ND 135-34; SD 45-34), Sept. 18, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.
- (67) **HR 6228. Communications Cross-Ownership.** Van Deerlin, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to codify Federal Communications Commission rules on a broadcasting station owner's ownership of several different communications media. Motion rejected 215-176: R 47-99; D 168-77 (ND 121-44; SD 47-33), Sept. 23, 1980. A two-thirds majority vote (263 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.
- (68) **HR 7020. Hazardous Waste Disposal.** Passage of the bill to set up a \$1.2 billion "superfund" to clean up abandoned hazardous waste dump sites. Passed 351-23: R 123-14; D 228-9 (ND 159-2; SD 69-7), Sept. 23, 1980. A "yea" supports the president.
- (69) **HR 7590. Non-Fossil Energy Program.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$12,080,831,663 in fiscal 1981 for the non-fossil energy programs of the Energy Department, water projects and independent agencies, including the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Adopted 273-117: R 95-51; D 178-66 (ND 109-54; SD 69-12), Sept. 24, 1980. The president had requested \$11,988,111,000.
- (70) **H J Res 601. P.L.O. Gilman, R-N.Y.,** amendment stating that it was U.S. policy to oppose giving official observer status in the International Monetary Fund to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Adopted 387-1: R 141-0; D 246-1 (ND 166-1; SD 80-0), Oct. 1, 1980.
- (71) **HR 6228. Communications Cross-Ownership.** Swift, D-Wash., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide that the Federal Communication Commission, in considering applications for the renewal of broadcasting licenses, shall not take into account any ownership interests of the applicant in other stations or communications media. Motion agreed to 310-97: R 136-18; D 174-79 (ND 108-64; SD 66-15), Oct. 1, 1980. A two-thirds majority vote (274 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.
- (72) **HR 2977. Domestic Violence.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide federal funds to states to set up shelters for victims of domestic violence. Adopted 276-117: R 76-72; D 200-45 (ND 155-9; SD 45-36), Oct. 1, 1980.
- (72) **S 1790. Newsroom Privacy Protection.** Adoption of the conference report on the bill to prohibit surprise police searches of newsrooms and other organizations involved in activities protected by the First Amendment of the Constitution. Adopted 357-2: R 133-1; D 224-1 (ND 151-1; SD 73-0), Oct. 1, 1980.

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